

Hutchinson Gazette.

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A NEGRO was hanged by a mob in Maryland in less than two weeks after she had been "redeemed."

CORN 13 cents, mules \$2.00, coal \$7.50 and money impossible to get, is one of the many indications that Kansas has been redeemed.

As stated two weeks ago that the truth traveled by slow freight, we cite the fact that Coxe polled 52,422 votes for governor in Ohio.

BRADLEY the new governor elect of Kentucky, an outspoken gold bug, is booked for second place on the republican national ticket next year.

DICK BLUE, the bank buster, says, there is no issue before the American people today. Anyone would think so when such men as he are selected by the people to represent them.

"THIRTY years in congress and never made an enemy," is what Ingalls says of Allison. A man who wouldn't make an enemy in thirty years is surely a clam.

CHESTER I. LONG has crawled out of his \$75,000 brown stone residence in Washington City long enough to talk a little with his mouth. He wants Reed nominated for president and says J. R. Burton will succeed Senator Pepper. Chester is a great man and a great political prognosticator.

GETTING ALONG REAL WELL.

The new editor of the Hutchinson News, anxious to rebuild the reputation as the biggest liar on earth, which position the paper enjoyed under the editorial charge of Ralph Easley, has started off real well.

Last Saturday's paper contained three paragraphs which are worth noting.

The first one:
"The Indiana populists decided to disband, swear off and quit."

The second one:
"The republicans and populists have fused in Alabama."

This is another, but somewhat modified. A conference of populists free silver anti-administration democrats and honest election republicans was held in that state last week for the purpose of defeating the gold bug democrats who have control of the party machinery.

The third one:
"Coxey's vote in Ohio was 15,000 less than last year. The same loss next election will make his vote a minus four thousand."

This is the first, a lie. We are not at all stuck on Coxe. In fact, he has hurt the party nevertheless there was a gain in the state of Ohio over last year. Coxey's vote running from 45,000 to 54,000.

SOME ELECTION POINTERS.

F. B. Dawes home county went populist.

Geo. L. Douglas' county went populist.

J. H. Burton's county went populist.

Chester I. Long's county went populist.

Senator Baker's county went democratic.

Tiger-Bill Campbell's county went populist.

Billy Edward's county went populist.

Ora Monroe's county went populist.

Hon J. M. Dunsmore county went populist by a good majority.

Calvin B. Hood's county went populist.

Bent Merdock's county elected a populist county commissioner.

Murphy's county elected a populist commissioner.

Opeland's county elected a populist sheriff.

Calderhead's county went populist.

Congressman Baker's district went populist by a large majority.

Ex-Supt. Gains' county went populist.

In Kiowa, Seward and Kingman where the democrats and republicans fused the populists elected about half of the county officers.

Clark county elected a straight populist ticket over a combination of democrats, republicans and populists (2).

Correct Bro. MacLennan.
State Journal (Rep.)
The wonderful victories gained by republicans everywhere could not have

been attained without the active or passive aid of democrats. Let us not in the flush of victory flatter ourselves that these are all republican votes. These big majorities composed largely of Democrats and independent voters who take this means of protesting against the issuance of interest bearing bonds, the gold standard and consequent hard times. If the republican party shall be wise enough to give them the change from the policy of the present administration which they desire, they may remain.

Democrats who voted with the republicans this year did not do so because they had been given any reason as yet to expect anything better from them but rather to manifest their objection to the course of their own party leaders. Democratic leaders never learn anything and it may be expected that they will not profit by the lesson, but it should impress itself upon republicans everywhere and prevent them from making similar mistakes or trying to run contrary to the will of the masses.

IGNATIUS' IDEA.

Ed. Donnelly of the Minnesota Representative Makes a Suggestion.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, in his paper The Representative of Nov. 6th publishes the following remarkable paper, which we trust every reader of the GAZETTE will read.

HOW TO ACT TOGETHER.

We publish elsewhere a number of expressions upon the question of how to unite all the voters in this country in opposition to the present crushing mis-government of the goldocracy.

If a multitude of people join to put out a fire, which is consuming a neighbor's house, it is not necessary that they should all think alike upon questions of religion, politics, science or literature, they are agreed upon the main issue before them, to wit—that fire must be extinguished.

There are enough people in the United States opposed to the single gold standard to elect a president, vice president and a congress; besides governors and legislators in two-thirds of the states. But you say to the free-silver democrat or republican—"come into the people's party," and he draws back and replies:

"No I don't believe in government ownership of railroads and other matters which you cling to. You are too radical. If I tried to move my followers into your camp half of them would desert at the gate, and go over to the enemy. But why not let the populists give up part of their platform and come into our camp?"

To which the populist replies:
"That cannot be. We are for free silver, but there are other things which we regard as of greater importance than even the silver question. If we tried to move into your camp two-thirds of our men would leave us and go back to the old parties."

Plutocracy listens to this dispute and grins with delight. It chuckles and says:

"They never can unite. We will beat them in detail and plunder them at our leisure."

Now let us make a suggestion:
The populists will, as a matter of course, hold a national convention next year, and they will undoubtedly substantially reaffirm the Omaha platform, omitting, perhaps the sub-treasury scheme.

On the same day, at the same place let there be another convention held made up of parties not populists, but friends of free silver, and who refuse to affiliate with either of the two old parties. Let them adopt a platform as broad as or as narrow as they please. The probabilities are that there will be little difference, when they come to discuss the several issues before the people, between their principles and the Omaha platform. Pride of opinion has much to do with these things. Then let each convention appoint a committee of conference and see if the populists and the free silverites cannot agree upon the same candidates for president and vice-president. If this is done both sides will then support the same electoral ticket in the several states, without the slightest sacrifice of principle, on either side, and we will sweep the country!

Let these two conventions be called early, but meet soon after the two old party conventions adjourn. The G. O. P. and the D. O. P. will undoubtedly support goldocracy; for if they do not they will not get the campaign contributions without which they cannot exist. They are chained to the car of Mammon by the necessities of their own rottenness.

Then open all the doors! Thebes had a hundred gates—let us have a thousand. We shall see such a rush of honest, broad minded, free silver democrats and republicans into these two camps as had not been witnessed since the Republic was established. Plutocracy will of course howl "Fusion! Fusion!"—and it may hire some of our own men to do likewise—but we shall laugh at them. The nation will pass out of the hands of the money-lenders. England will withdraw her red-coated Hessians of press and pulpit and rostrum; and if she does not we will exile them to Nova Scotia, as our fathers did a hundred years ago. There will be a new birth of liberty. A revolution will be accomplished under which all reasonable reforms will therefore be possible.

"But," says the Socialist—"we want to go further than your parties will permit. We have great designs for the good of mankind and you say nay. We will flock alone." "Yes," adds the woman suffragist, "we have a mighty reform alone, and one dear to us, and you will not adopt it. We will go alone." "And," cries the prohibitionist, "we think intemperance is as evil as great as a contracted currency, or demonetized silver, and you won't adopt our doctrine; we will therefore also go alone." "Yes," adds the single taxer, "and we believe that all taxes should be placed on the land; that that is the salve that will heal all wounds; and your parties will not adopt our great doctrine; and we therefore will go off and set up a kingdom of our own."

Softly, softly, brethren. Suppose one of these reform conventions puts forth a demand for the

Initiative Referendum? Suppose both do?

Who can object to bringing the legislative function nearer the people? This is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." We are now plowing with the plow handles one hundred miles long. Let us get the plowman nearer the plow. The probabilities are that both the reform conventions will adopt such a plank.

What then? All men, of the most diversified views could thus unite to elect a reform president and congress governors and state legislatures. Then whenever any of our more advanced or more radical friends think the time is ripe to submit their particular policy to the people they can "initiate" it and have it "referred" to a popular vote; and if the voters have been sufficiently educated to support their view, then their especial reform will triumph. Under a theory of a republic what ever the majority think right is right; and whatever it thinks wrong is practically wrong, for the time being, although it may be theoretically right. No man is fool enough to demand that their pet ideas shall be established by a minority;—for the question would then arise what shall that minority consist of—49 per cent, or 25 per cent, or 1 per cent? Hence all these separate bands of reformers can unite in one grand movement to redeem the nation.

The truth is we are now in a transition period. "The water of crystallization" is doing its silent and wonderful work. Eventually you cannot keep these elements of reform apart with yokes of oxen; but the question comes, shall the nation be redeemed in 1896; or shall the government endure four years more of dangerous and deadly strain, while the people sink lower into wretchedness and desperation?

Can all the elements be combined without any sacrifice of principle upon the part of any, to drive the enemies of mankind out of this God's magnificent land, intended by him for the happiness of his children. We think they can be, if men's brains are wise and their hearts are pure.

Rise, brethren rise to the level of great argument.

Never were vaster responsibilities cast upon a generation. Let us thank God for the opportunities to do good, and save the unborn millions from misery and slavery.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

The doctrine of the Initiative and Referendum is new or not understood by but few, except those who have been members of the populist party, we will explain it briefly.

It means simply, that the people shall have the right to initiate any law which a specified number shall petition for. For example suppose a majority of the people of the United States should petition congress that it pass a coinage bill for silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and congress refuse to pass the bill, the referendum or the law would make it the duty of congress to submit that question to the people to vote upon, and if a majority should vote for it then it would be a law in spite of congress or president to the contrary.

It means the people shall have a power to initiate a law, and by referendum may confirm their act by vote, and make it a law.

It means that the people may rule. Mr. Donnelly's idea is, as we understand him, to join hands on the main question, the money issue, as we all agree, then on these other questions have them submitted to the people if all cannot agree. It would seem that no honest person could object to such procedure.

If this corbine can be affected, we can elect the next president, the next congress and the most of the governors of the states west and south.

His suggestions are able, and coming from one of his known great ability are worthy of honest thought and consideration. ED. SILVER KNIGHT.

A NEW STAR FOR OLD GLORY.

Utah's Constitution has been framed; her people will adopt it in November, and soon thereafter the President will issue his proclamation, and the great Territory—the history of which so well illustrates the potency of patience, persistence and faith, and within which was first raised on the Western Slope the standard of civilization—will be admitted to all of the privileges of a sovereign state.

It will be a happy day for Utah—a happy day for the nation—the day Utah shakes from her supple limbs the trammels of territorial life, and with her dower of wealth and brains received into the family of states. Then public interest will center in the new over-riding, and the people will look to it for an answer to the question, "What have we within our borders for the making of a great commonwealth?" How little should Utah be abashed by this inquiry?

No western state ever entered the Union after a longer period of preparation or with more splendid men or resources.

Utah has 250,000 people trained and disciplined to the tasks of industry.

Utah has a chain of fertile valleys extending from Idaho to Arizona under a system of irrigation as perfect as any in the world—valleys rimmed by treasure filled mountains, and chequered with little farms, whereon, in many instances for nearly half a century, has been exemplified in the perfection of husbandry.

Utah has mines—other states have too—but Utah has mines—mines, the mere mention of the names of which compels the attention of the whole mining world. Take for instance, "The Ontario," it has paid \$13,175,000 in dividends, the "Horn Silver," dividends, \$5,147,500, and the "Daily," dividends \$2,850,000, or several others that are not two over the million mark. These above mentioned, are silver properties, but there are others bearing gold—bright, glittering gold—in liberal quantities. In one gold mine alone, the Mercury, dividends are being paid on the basis of half a million a year, while in the Mercury district, infinitesimal in comparison with other mining districts, there is a cluster of pure gold bearing properties that aggregate in value many millions of dollars. In the light of these figures, is it unreasonable to suggest that Utah is one of the greatest mining regions in the United States? Where else can you find so many precious metals, so

many minerals of use in the arts and in commerce, and in such great bulk? There is a gold in the water of the Great Salt Lake and health in the air that goes with it—but that is not all. Here is a field for the business man that new and fruitful. Almost every conceivable resource in the shape of raw material is within the reach of the manufacturer. If this is an age of progress as has been asserted, then Utah affords the opportunity to expand and increase the trade of the world—that is what is needed.

Utah has pastoral resources of unlimited possibilities. It simply needs the people to demonstrate it. No more overflowing, bounteous, golden grain field or heavier laden vines and fruit trees gladden the heart and pocket of sun-browned husbandman than the hundred fold harvests of this fair land. No greener pastures ever festered a herd of thriving cattle and no soil has proved more inexhaustible than this. Water in abundance just when and where needed and fresh and pure from its mountain sources.

If all of these possessions are factors in the growth of a great state, then the new state of Utah may face the future without a tremor.

A Generous Offer—\$250 Given Away.

R. H. Woodward Company, Billings, Mont., making a very generous offer of \$200.00 to anyone who will sell within three months 200 copies of "Talks to Children about Jesus." This is one of the most popular books of recent years. Agents often sell from 10 to 15 copies a day. It contains a great many beautiful illustrations, and is sold at a remarkably low price. They give credit, and pay freight, and send complete canvassing outfit for 35 cents. It is just the book to be sold for the holidays. They also offer an Estey Organ, retail price \$270. to anyone who will sell 100 books in three months. It is an excellent opportunity for a church or society to secure one of these organs. A \$100.00 bicycle to be given for selling 80 copies in two months, or a gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium is in addition to the regular commission. They have also published a new book, "Gems of Religious Thought," by Talmage, which is having a large sale. Send terms and premiums as on "Talks to Children about Jesus." Agents who do not get any of the premiums are given a liberal commission. They also make a specialty of other books and Bibles for Xmas holidays. Write them immediately.

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Do not fail to send for a free sample copy of the Weekly Globe, box 540, Denver, Colo., an illustrated home and family paper devoted to temperance, pure western stories, mining news, etc. Fifty cents per year. Send today.

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